

TO ADVERTISERS.
Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance.
TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

Our Agricultural Wealth.
It has been said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor of his race. Not the least remarkable feature connected with this Colony is the steady increase—slow but sure—that we have made, year by year, in the development of our agricultural resources. A few—not more than five or six—years ago it was boldly asserted that Vancouver Island did not possess enough farming land to supply a market of one thousand consumers, or pastures sufficiently fertile to fatten two thousand head of live stock. Time has shown how fallacious such assertions were. The Island, it is now estimated by farmers themselves, will this year produce enough of the prime necessities of life with many of the luxuries for its own consumption. Of vegetables, the potato, cabbage and turnip crops will be large; while of the finer descriptions—such as cauliflower, radish and celery there will be an abundant yield. The crop of wheat will be unusually heavy, and a ready sale is insured by the erection of the new grist mill. In a year we shall not import a box of cherries, a single apple, pear or plum, except of the early varieties. Let the sceptic of six years ago take a walk around Victoria, and within a radius of five miles he will find upwards of seven thousand young and healthy trees, all bearing fruit in the greatest luxuriance and of the most delicious flavor. And if he were to ride through a few of the country districts, he would ascertain that our farmers and stock-growers will within two years raise sufficient stock to supply the local demand, besides a surplus for the mainland. Fancy one farmer at Metochin, who five years ago possessed only a few cows, sheep and hogs, to-day counting his stock by the thousand and anticipating that before the close of the present year they will number four thousand head of all kinds and ages; and imagine another agriculturist in the same district, who four years ago left the city nearly "flat broke," the result of unprofitable speculations, selling nearly \$5000 worth of stock and farm produce during the last twelve months, and having three times his original number of head still running on the ranch. Is the increase of stock not wonderful after a nucleus is once formed? Look at the enormous yield of produce in Victoria, Saanich and Luke Districts from the limited number of acres under cultivation—a result of the great natural fertility of this much traduced soil—and take the younger settlements of Cowichan, Comox, Chemung and Salt Spring Island: These districts are yearly receiving important accessions to their inhabitants, and the stock, buildings and improvements are rapidly increasing. In Cowichan Valley, where five years ago the magnificent stock ranges were innocent of the hoof of an animal save that of the red deer, there are now roaming fifteen hundred head of beef cattle with hogs and sheep in sufficient quantity to furnish not inconsiderable proportion of the meat required for the consumption of the Islanders and mainlanders, while Cowichan bacon, butter, eggs and cheese are recognized and appreciated "institutions" in every grocery and on every private table in the city. At Sooke, too, the yield will be large this year. The farm of the Muirs—one of the finest on the Pacific slope—is teeming with animal life, and the flourishing crops wave and nod their heads in the broad fields. On every side, in every district, signs of prosperity are visible. New farm buildings are going up on all the ranches; choice breeding stock is imported by every arrival from Puget Sound, and the number of acres under cultivation is nearly double that of any previous year. Said a gentleman who had returned from a trip through the agricultural districts to us, a few days ago—"The only place on the Island where I find people grumbling about hard times, or where I hear expressions of discontent, is in Victoria. The country districts are 'blooming like a rose,' and the farmers are the happiest and wealthiest men in the colony." Our friend spoke the truth. The farmers of this colony—the real producers—are laying the foundation of fortunes and rearing homes for those who are to come after them, while many of the consumers are grumbling at their own bad luck and growing poorer day by day as they grumble. The farmers will be the "nabobs" here. Producing every prime necessary of life, they literally live within themselves; and being able to underbid the imported article, they are rapidly driving out of competition the produce of the

foreign farmer, with which our market was formerly supplied, and substituting their own. We look for great results to flow from the well directed efforts of our thrifty agriculturists. They have struggled through many difficulties, and having reached a position of comparative independence, will shortly be able to retain within the country most of the money now sent into Oregon and Washington Territory for the purchase of stock. Speed the day when the population of Vancouver's Island will have become self-supporting!

Paris Letter.
(Special Paris and Continental Correspondence.)
PARIS, April 30, 1867.
We still continue to live in a state of uncertainty as regards the future. War or peace? that is still the question. Will the war cloud that is now threatening Europe eventually vanish or burst upon us? When the clouds gather together, and the storm threatens, a preliminary silence generally reigns everywhere, and the atmosphere becomes heavy and oppressive and the world holds its breath. To judge by the symptoms, and all the indications which we look for and examine with an attentive eye, this state of things is about the one we are in. A terrible conflict seems near bursting on the banks of the beautiful Rhine. France and Prussia, who would be the two great actors of the drama, the sad incidents of which, perhaps, are about to commence, are looking at each other, *Comme deux chiens de faience*, as the French say. As yet there has not been one single note exchanged between Paris and Berlin, and this calm rather alarms the public, as it deviates from the ordinary habits of diplomacy, ever so fertile in dubious conclusions, but prodigiously fruitful in despatches, notes, circulars, etc. We must, however, hope to the last moment, as Herr von Bismarck, notwithstanding the column heaped upon his head, is a man of great intelligence, and he knows full well that war is a dreadful calamity, and that Prussia *non pro se*, and that one unlucky turn of the die would ruin the house of Hohenzollern and the new confederation. These considerations are grave and must be well borne in mind. The language of the Prussian papers is still deprecating. The *Kreuz Zeitung* and the *Kölnische Zeitung* call out lustily to Bismarck not to give up anything. Ours are indeed sad times, and what with war threatening us from without and strife between master and man at home, we do not know what is to become of us, for shortly we shall have no clothes to put upon our backs.

THE STRIKE OF THE PARIS TAILORS.
The resolution taken by the master tailors in consequence of the demands of the workmen, has been unfortunately carried out. There is a general outcry in Paris at present for waistcoats, coats, trousers, &c., but the tailor is *non est inventus*. The tailors' shops are everywhere closed. On the shops of such tailors as Dussaut's on the Boulevard des Italiens, Raynard's and others, on the hermetically closed shutters is to be seen the following notice:—"Closed on account of the strike of the workmen." Such a spectacle has never before been seen in Paris. Crowds of loungers stop and look upon the inscription with awe! This notice forms a most terrible blot in the usually animated, brilliant objects of the Boulevard, at a time when foreigners are flocking to the French capital from all parts of the Globe. Thirty to forty thousand workmen are now without work, which must at least represent 60,000 persons who have not only voluntarily deprived themselves of their usual resources, but also of an increase of 10 per cent. which was offered them by the master tailors. The Workmen's Society has decided that each single workman shall receive one franc and a half, and every married workman two francs and a half. Who can say how long this strike, or *grève* as it is called here, will last? The journeymen tailors are getting assistance from their colleagues in London and in Brussels. The consequence is that we shall either be very badly dressed or that we shall be obliged to have our clothes sent over to us from England, which will cause us to be taken for sons of perdition. Albin by the foreigners who come to visit us during the Exhibition. We shall have to take to the sky blue trousers and the low crowned hats worn by the Englishmen.

THE GREAT FRENCH EXHIBITION.
Notwithstanding the badness of the weather and the rumors of war, the Exhibition received a goodly number of visitors during the Easter holidays. The numbers of people who passed the turnstiles on Easter Sunday amounted to 70,000, and the number who passed on Easter Monday exceeded 100,000. Though one would fancy that the place was too large ever to be over-crowded, yet the number of visitors has become so great that the Iron Palace was on Sunday week unaccountably full. All Paris and his wife came bent on seeing and doing the Exhibition thoroughly, although the weather is persistently bad—wet, wet, wet—everlasting rain, so that a visit to the numerous attractions in the park—in our opinion the most interesting—is an impossibility, except for those provided with a diving dress. The races of La Marche and the Bois de Boulogne, as well as the cricket matches, got up by the English and American residents in Paris, and which in other years attracted immense crowds, are now neglected for the Champs de Mars. People are beginning to crowd hither from all parts. The Great Eastern arrived a few days ago at Brest with a goodly cargo of Americans, and in a week or two we are to have an invasion of riflemen from England. The want of proper conveyance to the Exhibition is a serious evil, and the commission cannot be too severely blamed for having neglected to make arrangements for taking people to their immense show, or rather bazaar. To get to the Exhibition is not so difficult; it is in that respect much like a mouse-trap; but to get away, to get home to dinner after a walk of some two miles round and round the gnomon—oh, there's the rub. The cab-stand is about a mile from the Exhibition, and at about five o'clock, when the public wish to get away all at once, the confusion is something awful to look at, and the suffering of women and children is very great. The Champs de Mars is at a very great distance from the centre of Paris, and a visit to the Exhibition entails the sacrifice of a whole day. It must, moreover, be recollected that there is hardly any possibility of sitting down, and those who wish to rest their weary limbs must go to the central prison-like gardens and pay a sou for a seat. Let all those who are not able to stand

much fatigue provide themselves with a small, light camp stool, which they will find of the most service in their ramble through the oval galleries. As for getting a vehicle of any kind, or getting a place in the railway train, when it takes three quarters of an hour to bring one to the St. Lazare station, it is quite out of the question, unless one has the energy and muscle necessary for that arduous undertaking. It is to be hoped that when the commission has heard howlings and wallings enough on this head it will take active steps to remedy the evil.

GOUDON'S "ROMEO AND JULIET."
This long promised opera has at last been brought out at the Lyrique. The success of it is immense, and in no way inferior to that of Faust, which is now familiar to the whole world. The acting and singing of Mme. Carvalho is beyond all description, and will attract thousands to the Opera House on the banks of the Seine.

The Strike of the London Tailors.
(From the Daily April 26th.)
Eight thousand need have been, we were about to say drawn, but identical is the fate of the London tailors. Nor is it the British people alone who lay down the steel. In Paris and in Brussels the same vow has been uttered, and thousands of legs, habitually crossed, are now straightened. Bad, grave as is the crisis, so fearfully and wonderfully are we made that our gayer impulses remain unobscured in its presence, and if Mr. Buckstone would revivify the *Trig* and Mr. Wainwright would revive the *Trig*, all is fair in the way of business. But please give me a written order. "By all manner of means," said Mr. X., who at once gave the written order. About a week after a hearse with plumes and feathers drew up at a comfortable family mansion in one of the London parks, and the carriage was opened. The object in doors. The underlaker was inexcusable. Mr. X. was at dinner, and being interrupted by his servants, desired the coffin to be brought into the house. "But where shall we put it?" said Mrs. X. "Under the bed," said Mr. X. To this Mrs. X. decidedly objected. Soon all the servants came and began to insinuate symptoms of giving warning. They could not think of abiding in the house with a coffin. Mr. X. then ordered it to be taken to his chambers in the Temple. One of his friends asking him what he had done with the coffin, he answered that he had put it in a hole in the wall, and he reported to it. A man like this, who is so good at an emergency, would save a colony if the greasy were cackling at the door. He must himself be above price.

A Breadful Death.
(From the New York Tribune, May 12th.)
Mrs. Juliana Nangle, the wife of John Nangle, who owns a brewery on Reuben street, between Hubbard and Indiana, came to her death on Friday last, in the following shocking manner: At about half-past six in the evening she went into the brewery in which, at the time, there was no one but her brother-in-law, her husband having gone down town. She stepped up to the great vat, about seven feet high, and containing nearly five feet of water, very hot, but not boiling—and by some means lost her balance and plunged headlong in. Her screams were heard by her brother-in-law, who ran up and found her lying on her back in the boiling water. He found, however, that his efforts alone were insufficient and was obliged to leave the poor woman alone while he went for assistance. When she was finally drawn out, she had been fifteen minutes in the fearful prison, and the skin was boiled off the lower part of the body and in some places the flesh had patted from the bones. She had managed to keep her face above the water, and her features were not materially injured, but the rest of her person formed a shocking spectacle. Death, of course, ensued. The inquest was held on Saturday evening and the verdict rendered of accidental death.

Central and South America.
New York, June 24.—The stores of the principal merchants of Panama, which had been closed for a week, on account of fifty per cent increase in the commercial tax, have opened again. Arrangements had been made for suspending the collection of the tax for the present, and giving the foreign consuls time to communicate with their governments for instructions.

Bradford, an American, had taken command of the Columbian war steamer. A small steamer had been transported across the isthmus for use in loading and unloading ships of war and other vessels in the harbor of Panama.

Among the Chileans it was thought that the war with Spain was at an end, and business was reviving.

Advices from Cartagena say that fighting was common along the river Magdalena. Communication between that State and the coast had been cut off by the Spaniards, who had taken possession of the steamer R. R. Cuyler.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The *Hone* Journal says that twelve of the largest and most brilliant weddings that have occurred in New York for many years transpired last week. Of two of them it gives the following account: "On Tuesday afternoon St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Fourth avenue, presented a very brilliant appearance, thronged as it was with a fashionable assemblage of the aristocracy, the marriage of the beautiful Miss Isabel Peace, daughter of Mr. James R. Peace, to Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The organist performed admirable selections of music previous to the arrival of the bride and groom, who made their appearance about half-past three o'clock. The bride looked quite bewitching, attired in white satin dress, trimmed with magnificent point lace. She wore a tulle veil, trimmed with two rows of white satin pinnies, which fell over her forehead and shoulders, while a smaller one, trimmed in the same manner, covered her face. The four bridesmaids wore handsome white tulle dresses (not Swiss muslin, as erroneously reported in an evening paper), made with eight small flounces trimmed with pipings of pink; two of the dresses having pipings of pink, and two of white. These flounces were caught up with large roses. The hair of the young ladies was dressed high, and ornamented with pink flowers. During the ceremony the organist played a slow and beautiful waltz on the low keys, which had a nice effect. This fashion was introduced in New York for the first time, at the Forbes Wedding, last winter. On the same afternoon a large and fashionably dressed assemblage, principally of ladies, filled the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, to its utmost capacity, to witness the wedding of Miss Eliza M. Greedy to Mr. William Robbins. Long before the doors were opened the sidewalk in front of the church was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, anxiously waiting to be admitted. The altar was beautifully decorated with the rarest flowers, which filled the church with a delicious perfume. The music was excellent, and entertained the vast audience until the arrival of the bridal party nearly an hour after time announced. The bride's toilette was most magnificent and expensive. She wore a heavy white satin dress trimmed with a large point lace, a yard wide, and headed with orange blossoms. The bride's bridesmaids wore rich white silk dresses, trimmed with blonde lace. They wore long tulle veils, and two ladies, respectively, wore pink, two blue, and two green flowers, as ornaments for the head and hair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Rogers, in a very impressive manner, and the bridal party slowly left the church, the organist playing the Wedding March."

A Gentleman who lives in a quiet town near Milwaukee was invited to bring his wife to the city and spend the holidays. He said he would be glad to do so, but his wife was expecting a new bonnet from New York, and if it did not come she would not allow herself in fashionable society. On Monday the Milwaukee gentleman received the following note: "My wife has got the bonnet. It came by express. This is an episode. You ought to see it. It looks like a finger ring, set so as to have the setting fit around the ears. You may expect us."

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New Advertisements

Schedule B.	
GENERAL ABSTRACT Showing the average amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS within the Colony of British Columbia, of the Bank of British Columbia, taken from the usual Weekly Statements during the Quarter from 21st March to the 22nd June, 1867.	
LIABILITIES.	AM'T. TOTAL.
Notes in circulation, not bearing interest.....	\$145,171 00
Notes in circulation, bearing interest.....	22,623 88
Deposits, not bearing interest.....	\$28,211 09
Deposits, bearing interest.....	96,700 00
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$392,706 97

ASSETS.	
AM'T. TOTAL.	
Legal Tender Gold, in Gold and Silver.....	\$166,011 26
Gold and Silver, in Bullion.....	169,799 49
Land and Property.....	29,255 00
Notes and Bills of other Banks.....	493 00
Balances due from other Banks and Branches.....	101,225 20
Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funds of every description, excepting Notes, Bills and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks.....	314,444 96
Total amount of assets.....	\$781,338 78

Showing the average amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Bank of British Columbia, within the Colony of British Columbia, and its dependencies, taken from the several Weekly Statements for the Quarter ending 22nd June, 1867.

LIABILITIES.	AM'T. TOTAL.
Notes in Circulation.....	\$80,569 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$16,747 67
Deposits bearing interest.....	15,564 18
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$112,880 85

ASSETS.	
AM'T. TOTAL.	
Legal Tender Gold, in Gold and Silver.....	\$145,006 36
Gold and Silver, in Bullion.....	169,799 49
Land and other Property.....	31,741 15
Notes and Bills of other Banks.....	278,984 51
Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funds of every description, excepting Notes, Bills and Balances due from other Banks and Branches.....	406,050 50
Total amount of assets.....	\$831,591 01

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ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES!

FRESH SUPPLY,

By Express to-day.

J. H. TURNER & CO.,

LONDON HOUSE, June 6th, 1867.

To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.

AT

VICTORIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,

VICTORIA, V.I.

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of

Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White & Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c., &c.,

Also on Hand in Great Variety.

Wm. DENNY, Manager:

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FINDLAY & DURHAM

HAVE REMOVED FROM FORT STREET

TO THE

STORE ON WHARF STREET,

Formerly occupied by J. LOEWY & CO., next door to McCREA'S Auction Room

And have just unpacked a Large Assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, &c.

Which they are offering to the Trade at Low Rates.

BAILEY'S HOTEL,

LANGLEY STREET.

PRIVATE DINING SALOON FOR FAMILIES.

To Let or Lease.

THE "RUSH TAVERN," ON THE

Regimental Road, with an acre of ground attached. The fixtures, furniture, goods, and inventory, may be purchased at a low price, and the premises leased by a respectable person at a low rate.

Apply to the Proprietor, THOS. TUGWELL.

\$10 REWARD.

SOME BEEF HAVING STOLEN TWO

dozen Emmeled Cartons from a glass case at Farnley's Gallery (Corner Yates and Langley streets), the above reward will be paid for information which will lead to the detection of the felon. A party suspected of the above offence is hereby notified that he will be prosecuted by the Active but Wednesday.

Victoria Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL

Meeting of the Company, will be held at the Office at the Works, on MONDAY, July 8th, 1867, at 12 noon.

C. W. N. THOMSON, Secretary.

Insurance

ROYAL INSURANCE

COMPANY.

'The Fire Branch';
Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863. The risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.
The business of the

INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling

Marine Insurances effected to all parts of the World.
When required Losses may be made payable at
San Francisco, Hongkong, Shanghai, Melbourne, Sydney &c.
JANION, GREEN & RHODES,
ap26 3m Agent

Northern Assurance Co

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Institution accepts proposals at the rate of
sum applicable to Europe, which on examination
found more advantageous than those charged by
offices having Agencies here. It unites all the advan-
tages of a Mutual Association with the security of a
Society Company. The Participation Branch is
directed by the Proprietors of the Company for a char-
ge of 10 per cent. on the premiums, without any other
charge on whatever. Thus the assured enjoy the profit

pective bonus of nearly 1½ per cent. is allotted

JANION, GREEN & RHODES

ap18 -3m AGENT

THE CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC THE combined advantages of Perfect Security, Moderate Suma, Liberal Participation in Profits, and great respect for foreign residence and travel, and has provided special Act of Parliament which simply disclaims in event of assured dying abroad. Prospectuses and every information can be had on application to the undersigned, who has no accept risks.

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA V.I.
Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
12-1y

Marine Insurance.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL
Stock, \$750,000.

COMPANY.
 MBARD STREET and CHARING CROS
 LONDON.
 Established 1782.

r. Insuring every kind of Property
in all parts of the World from
Loss or Damage by Fire.

known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

and short time Insurances are effected upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.

Agents and Particulars of Insurance may be had on application to the Agents at their office corner of Wharfedale and the streets.

T. C. NUTTALL & Co.,
Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Apply to
D. LENEVEU,
Wharf Street.
5-3m

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Fire Insurance Company

(REGISTERED,
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CAPITAL - - ONE MILLION
—

ces—93 and 74 King William Street
London, & Water Street, Liverpool

Approved (No. 13) the above Company, are
to issue Policies or Fire Insurance and to settle
without delay at their office, Wharf street, Victoria
16/24

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